S/049/59/000/12/014/027
E131/E391

AUTHOR: Lossovskiy, Ye.K.

TITLE: On the Accuracy of the Mean Velocity Method in the Seismology of Refracted Waves

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 12, pp 1845 - 1849 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method is based on a formula (Eq 10); using Eq (10) graphs $\delta H = \delta H (\alpha, v_o/v_r)$ were plotted. These show the relationship between the relative error (δH) in determination of the depth of the refracting boundary and the ratio $v(H)/v_o = \alpha$ [the wave velocity v is assumed to be a linear function of depth H, $v(H) = v_o(1 + \beta H)$].

An example of such a graph is illustrated in Figure 2. Its analysis indicates the following:
1) the form of the refracting boundary is obtained correctly;
2) the relative error $|\delta H|$ in the determination of the depth of the refracting boundary increases with an increase of α, i.e. the error rises with the decrease

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S/049/59/000/12/014/027
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On the Accuracy of the Mean Velocity Method in the Seismology of Refracted Waves

of difference between the velocity at the boundary, v_r, and v_o;

3) the error $|\delta H|$ decreases with increase of v_r for constant velocities $v(H)$ and v_o, which corresponds to the case of constant depth H of the refracting boundary;
4) the maximum error $|\delta H|$ does not exceed 7.5%. It amounts to 6% when $v_o/v_r < 0.9$, which is the case in the majority of seismo-surfaces. The accuracy of the method can be found from the curves of the function δH, which for this purpose can be considered as a nomogram (Figure 1). Acknowledgments are expressed to I.S. Berzon for his helpful advice.
There are 2 figures and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk USSR Institut geologicheskikh nauk (Ac.Sc. Ukrainian SSR, Institute of Geological Sciences)

SUBMITTED: March 20, 1959

Card 2/2

32700
S/049/61/000/012/004/009
D216/D303

9.9865 (1109, 1327)

AUTHOR: Lossovskiy, Ye.K.

TITLE: Features of amplitude plots of elastic plane waves in a layered medium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 12, 1961, 1792 - 1798

TEXT: This paper considers some properties of a wave passing across a vertical boundary between two media, in an attempt to provide results analogous to those which may be found in seismic exploration. The model used consists of two half-spaces of elastic media rigidly joined along a vertical plane, and with specific acoustic impedances $\rho_1 u_1$ and $\rho_2 u_2$ ($\rho_1 u_1 > \rho_2 u_2$). A source of harmonic plane waves

$$\xi = A_{el} \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{x}{u_1} \right), \qquad (1)$$

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Features of amplitude plots ...

is situated in the former medium, and the waves travel in the direction of the x-axis. Then the ratio of the amplitudes of the transmitted and incident waves is

$$\frac{\vec{A}_{dl}}{\vec{A}_{el}} = \frac{2\rho_1 u_1}{\rho_1 u_1 + \rho_2 u_2}, \qquad (2)$$

4

for normal incidence on the boundary, and so depending on the values $\rho_1 u_1$ and $\rho_2 u_2$ this ratio may vary between 1 and 2. Similarly, when the source is situated in the second medium with the waves travelling in the reverse direction, the ratio of the amplitudes of the incident and transmitted waves is

$$\frac{\overleftarrow{A}_{el}}{\overleftarrow{A}_{dl}} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\rho_1 u_1}{\rho_2 u_2} + 1\right). \qquad (3)$$

Card 2/4

Features of amplitude plots ...

and this may vary between 1 and ∞. The unique case, for which $\vec{A}_{dl}/\vec{A}_{el} = \overleftarrow{A}_{el}/\overleftarrow{A}_{dl}$ is $\rho_1 u_1 = \rho_2 u_2$ and $\vec{A}_{dl}/\vec{A}_{el} = 1$. (2) and (3) also give the ratio of pressures but (3) gives $\vec{P}_{el}/\vec{P}_{dl}$ and (2) $\overleftarrow{P}_{dl}/\overleftarrow{P}_{el}$. The author then discusses the apparently anomalous result which arises then the pressure distribution in a wave moving in a two-layer medium is measured with, for example, a piezocrystal. The apparent value of the pressure is increased in the medium $\rho_1 u_1$ and decreased in medium $\rho_2 u_2$.

Using a relation between the voltage produced and the mechanical pressure, it is shown that although the crystal is a pressure-sensing device, it is, in fact, measuring the displacement amplitudes in the two media. Then, the effect of placing a source and a receiver in identical positions with respect to the boundary, but on different sides of it, and of interchanging them, is examined. It is first shown that on whichever side of the boundary the sources is situated the energy in the transmitted wave at the receiver will be the same. On the basis of this relationship, the ratio of the amplitudes of the transmitted waves with the source on either side of the boundary is shown to be

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$$\vec{A}_{dl} = \overleftarrow{A}_{dl} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_1 u_1}{\rho_2 u_2}}, \qquad (11)$$

and this is also the ratio of the velocities of the displacements. Finally, the ratio of the pressures in the transmitted waves is found to be the inverse of the ratio of the displacement amplitudes. There are 2 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk USSR. Institut geofiziki (Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR, Institute of Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: April 17, 1961

LOSSOVSKIY, Ye.K. [Lossovs'kyi, IE.K.]

Estimating the sensitivity of recording channels in plotting amplitude graphs of seismic waves. Dop.AN URSR no.7:904-907 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.G.Bondarchukom [Bondarchuk, V.H.].
(Seismic prospecting)

LOSSOVSKIY, Ye.K.

Characteristics of amplitude graphs of elastic plane waves in layered media. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.12:1792-1798 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. AN USSR, Institut geofiziki.
(Elastic waves)

SOLLOGUB, V.B.; LOSSOVSKIY, Ye.K.; KHILINSKIY, L.A.; GORBENKO, V.S.; SOKOLOV, B.N.; NIKIFORUK, B.S.

Use of high-frequency seismic prospecting for dividing metamorphic rock complex in the Belozerka iron-ore deposit. Geofiz.sbor. no.2:46-61 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR.
(Belozerka region (Zaporozh'ye Province)—Seismic prospecting)
(Belozerka region (Zaporozh'ye Province)—Crystalline and metamorphic)

IOSSOVSKIY, Ye.F. [Iossovs'kyi, IE.K.]

Frequency dependence of the amplitude coefficient of the passage of plane waves. Dop. AN URSR no.8:1028-1030 '62. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR.

LOSSOVSKIY, Ye.K.

Quantitative measurement of the information supplied by geophysical observations. Geofiz. sbor. no.7:32-38 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR.

CYUNEL, Bogdan; LOSSOW-ZIELINSKA, Barbara; BIERNACKI, Janusz (Krakow)

Technical and economic problems of constructing buildings using the method of elevating ceilings and floors. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 35 no. 6: 269-273 Je '63.

LOSTAK, J.

Report on the 1st conference of factory labor schools in the North Bohemian Brown Coal Mines, p. 31, UHLI (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

LOSTER, C.

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No.2
Feb. 1954
Analysis

Loster, C. **Une propriété des suites de polynômes homogènes de deux variables complexes bornées sur une courbe.** Ann. Soc. Polon. Math. 25 (1952), 210–217 (1953).

Let (1) $\{P_n(x, y) = \sum_{j=0}^{n} a_{n-j,j} x^{n-j} y^j\}$ be a sequence of polynomials, with $a_{n-j,j}, x, y$ complex, and let (2) C: $x = x(t)$, $y = y(t)$, $0 \leqq t \leqq 1$, be a curve (x, y continuous complex functions), such that every subarc is of positive écart in the sense of Leja [Bull. Internat. Acad. Polon. Sci. Lett. Cl. Sci. Math. Nat. Sér. A. Sci. Math. 1933, 453–461 (1934)]. It is shown that if (1) is bounded at every point of C, then to every $\epsilon > 0$ and every point $p_0(x_0, y_0) \in C$ (with x_0, y_0 not both zero) there corresponds a neighborhood $V = V(\epsilon, p_0)$ of p_0 throughout which

$$\limsup_{n \to \infty} |P_n(x, y)|^{1/n} < 1 + \epsilon. \tag{3}$$

This result was stated by Leja, who proved the simpler case of one complex variable [Math. Ann. 108, 517–524 (1933)].

I. M. Sheffer (State College, Pa.).

LOSTER, Janusz

A case of pulmonary abscess in a child consecutive to the aspiration of rye ear. Pediat.polska 35 no.3:325-329 Mr '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Torakochirurgicznego Dziecicego Osrodka Sanatoryjno-Prewentroyjnego w Rabce, Dyrektor D.O.S.P.: lek. j. Rudnik, Ordynator oddzialu: dr med. T. Rzepecki.
(LUNG ABCESS etiol.)

LOSTER, Janusz; SZPUNAR, Jerzy; ZEHRAK, Jerzy

Evaluation of 10,000 bronchoscopies. Gruzlica 33 no.8:637-642 Ag '65.

1. Z Dziecicego Osrodka Sanatoryjnego-Prewentoryjnego w Rabce (Dyrektor: dr. med. J. Rudnik).

MUSIL, J.; PAVLOVSKA, J.; BEDNARIK, T.; LOSTICKY, C.; HLADIKOVA, D.; DOBROVSKY, M.

Study of the metabolism of iodinated albumin in patients with burns. Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no.43:1196-1199 23 O '64.

1. Oddeleni pro klinickou biochemii lekarske fakulty hygienicke Karlovy University v Praze, (vedouci MUDr. RNDr. J. Oppit); Oddeleni popalenin, (vedouci MUDr. M. Dobrkovsky,); klinika plasticke chirurgie lekarske fakulty hygienicke Karlovy University v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. V. Karfik).

OPPLT, J.J.;KUTACEK, M.;LOSTICKY, C.;CIZIMSKY, J.

New modification of clinical micro-analysis of body proteins; filter paper partition electrophoresis. Cas. lek. cesk. 92 no.23:624-633 5 June 1953. (CLML 24:5)

1. Of the Department of Biochemistry (Head--J. Opplt, M.D.) of Prague State Faculty Hospital.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemistry of High Molecular Substances. I

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 63271.

Author : V - Jaroslav Sponar, Cyril Lostický.
VI - Ladislav Lacko, Jiří Mašek.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Upon Dextran. V. Molecule Shape and Size of Some Dextran Fractions. VI. Effect of Dextran Concentration, Temperature and pH on Dextran Solubility in Aqueous-Alcohol Solution at Various Ion Forces.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 9, 1641 - 1648; No 11, 2006 - 2009.

Abstract: V. The molecular weight and the molecule size of three dextran (I) samples were measured by the method of light scattering after acid hydrolysis. The ratio

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemistry of High Molecular Substances. I

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 63271.

Abstract: of scattering constants $D_{o,h}$ and $D_{z,o}$ determined by free scattering, was used for the description of the polydispersion. Further, the distribution of scattering constants and the distribution of molecular weights therefrom were determined, which allowed to make further conclusions regarding the nature, the shape and the size of I molecules. The measurements showed that the spontaneous aggregation of I consists most probably in the formation of a great number of large aggregates.

VI. Some factors influencing the separation of I were studied. Natural I of L6 origin hydrolized with dilute HCl (acid), fraction of M_n = 30,000, was used as experimental material. The determination of the connnection between the

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemistry of High Molecular Substances. I

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 63271.

Abstract: amount of I in the precipitate and in the floating layer in the system distilled water (100 parts by volume) - 96%-ual alcohol (71 parts by volume) at pH = 7.0, t = 25°, μ = 0.0885 (with a mixture of KH_2PO_4 and K_2HPO_4) showed that the partly degraded[4] I follows[4] the precipitate rule. Though the absolute amount of I dissolved in the floating layer increases with the increasing amount in the precipitate, the relative amount of I in the floating layer decreases until it attains a border value. The relation between the solubility and the ion force may be represented by the relation-log L = ζ - $K_s\sqrt{\mu}$(1) L is the solubility, ζ and K_s are constants). The study of the dependence between the solubility and pH showed that at

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemistry of High Molecular Substances. I

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 63271.

Abstract: pH less than 7.0, the solubility of I under the same other conditions is greater. The dependence of the solubility on the phosphate concentration may be represented by the equation 1, in which the salt concentration c substitutes [illegible]. The temperature produces a considerable effect on the solubility of I even in the presence of salts and its changes are revealed in the changes of the β value in the equation 1. See report IV in RZhKhim, 1958, 42112.

Card 4/4

GDR/Chemistry of the High Molecular Compounds. I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 83944

Author : Shponar, J., Lostický, C., Lacko, L., Malek, J.
Inst : -
Title : Dextran. V. The Shape and Size of Molecules of Certain Dextran Fractions. VI. The Effect of Dextran Concentration, Temperature and pH Upon the Solubility of Dextran in a Water - Alcohol Solution at Various Ionic Strengths.

Orig Pub : Collect. czechosl. chem. commun., 1958, 23, No 5, 818-827, 828-832.

Abstract : See R. Zh. Khim., 1958, 63271.

Card 1/1

MUSIL, J.; PAVLOVSKA, J.; BEDNARIK, T.; LOSTICKY, C.; HLADKOVA, D.; DOBRKOVSKY, M.

Study of the metabolism of iodinated albumin in patients with burns sickness. Acta chir. plast. 7 no.2:85-91 '65

1. Department for Clinical Biochemistry, Medical Faculty of Hygiene, Prague, Czechoslovakia (Head: J. Opplt, M.D., D.Sc.) and Burns Unit of the Clinic of Plastic Surgery, Charles University, Prague (Director: Prof. V. Karfik, M.D., D.Sc.).

BEDNARIK, T.; REJNEK, J.; LOSTICKY, C.

Study of the protein spectrum of some maternal and foetal organs of the rabbit. Physiol Bohemoslov 10 no.5:448-452 '61.

1. Institute of Haematology and Blood Transfusion, Prague.
(PROTEINS metab) (PREGNANCY metab) (FETUS metab)

SPONAR, J.; LOSTICKY, C.

Interaction of albumins XBIII. Behavior of human serum albumin in borate butter solutions. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.1:159-164 Ja '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Derzeitige Adresse: Chemisches Institut, Tschechoslowakische Akdemie der Wissenschaften, Prag. (for Sponar). 2. Institut fur Hamatologie und Bluttransfusion, Prag. (for Lesticky)
(Serum albumin) (Borates) (Buffer substances)

LOSTICKY, C.; REJNEK, J.; BEDNARIK, T.

On the appearance of an abnormal immunoelectrophoretic picture of α_1-lipoproteins. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.43:1291-1294 26 O '62.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze v Praze, reditel prof. dr. J. Horejsi, DrSc.
(LIPOPROTEINS) (IMMUNOELECTROPHORESIS)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

J. REJNEK, T. BEDNARIK, C. LOSTICKY and J. MASEK, Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion (Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze,) Prague.

"Preparative Agar Gel Electrophoresis."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 12, No 4, May 63; pp 188-191.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Detailed description of technique. It permits excellent fractionation of 3-ml. specimens of serum at one time with essentially very simple inexpensive apparatus. Five photogs; 5 Western, 1 Czech, 1 Soviet and 1 Polish reference.

1/1

LOSTISKIY, K. B.

Pine

Geographic planting of the pine tree in the Gor'kii Province. Les. khoz., 4, no. 12, 1951

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

GORECKI, Roman; LOSTOWSKA, Krystyna

A case of death after ACTH administration. Gruzlica 28 no.9:721-724 S '60.

1. Z Oddzialu Wewnetrznego Sanatorium w Tuszynku Ordynator: dr Roman Gorecki.
(CORTICOTROPIN toxicol)
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY ther)

LOSUNSKI, T.

Journal of the Science
of Food and Agriculture
May 1954
Agriculture and Horticulture

(4)

Use of high-protein rations for young pigs during quarantine and inoculation. S. Alexandrowicz, T. Losynski, W. Kraupe, and S. Benedykcinski (*Roczn. nauk Roln.*, 1953, 66, B, 5—19).—Under the experimental conditions skim milk in the ration was replaced by fish meal + blood meal (up to 200 g. per head daily) without ill effects. A supplement of green fodder was found desirable.

A. G. POLLARD.

LOSYAKOV, S. N.

LOSYAKOV, S. N.

Radiolokatsionnoe oborudovanie bombardirovshchikov. (Tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, 1946, no. 8-9, p. 28-36, illus., diagrs., bibliography)

Title tr.: Radar equipment on bombardment aircraft.

TL504.T4 1946

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

KORSUNSKIY, Lev Naumovich; KERBER, L.L., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LOSYAKOV, S.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; LYUBIMOVA, T.M., red.

[Radio-wave propagation in airplane radio communications] Rasprostranenie radiovoln pri samoletnoi radiosviazi. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1965. 407 p. (MIRA 18:9)

LOSYAKOVA, L. S., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of changes in the Malt Starch during the process of alcohol manufacture." Kiev, 1957. 17 pp; 1 sheet of drawings (Min of Higher Education Ukr SSR, Kiev Technological Inst of Food Industry), 100 copies (KL, 1-58, 118)

Utilization of the starch of malt in alcohol manufacture. L. S. Losyakova. *Spirtovaya Prom.* 23, No. 1, 6 [illegible]. The investigations were done with barley malt (I) and millet malt (II). The % of starch (III) [illegible] in the process of EtOH manufacture [illegible] of the III [illegible] soln. and [illegible] which the [illegible] H_2O at 20° [illegible] % of the III [illegible] II [illegible] % of the III [illegible] II are [illegible] and [illegible] manuf. is [illegible] steps at various temps. and [illegible]

LOSYAKOVA, L.S.

Lowering the losses of malt starch. Spirt. prom. 23 no.4:14-16 '57.
(MLRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Malt) (Starch)

LOSYAKOVA, L.S.

Centrifugation of malt slurry. Spirt. prom. 25 no.7:13-14 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Alcohol) (Malt)

FREMEL', V.B.; LOSYAKOVA, L.S.; SHISHKOVA, E.A.

Enrichment of spent grain wash with ammonium lactate. Spirt.prom. 26 no.8:25-28 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Distilling industries--By-products)

FREMEL', V. B.; LOSYAKOVA, L. S.; USTINNIKOVA, Yu. N.

Use of flour and distilling wash concentrate for the production of feed terramycin. Spirt. prom. 28 no.8:25-26 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

(Oxytetracycline)

LOSYAKOVA, L.S.; MUSINIKOVA, L.N.; MISHINA, Z.N.

Studying the composition of pectin-splitting enzymes in the preparation obtained from the surface culture of Aspergillus niger. Ferm. i spirt.prom. 31 no.3:5-9 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

LOSYATINSKIY, A.; TSVETAYEV, N.; NAYENKO, A.

Increase the volume of payments by checks in the turnover of payments. Den. i kred. 20 no.11:49-52 N '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Moldavia--Checks)

LOSYATINSKIY, A. Z.

"Improving Design and Equipment of Water Wheel Generator Unit Automation Systems on the Basis of Experience in Operation, Maintenance and Adjustment." p 137

in book - New Developments in the Design of Electric Equipment for Hydroelectric Power Plants, 1957. 222 p. Moscow-Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat.
(Data on the Conference on Design and Operation, Moscow, 16-24 May 1956.)

LOSYATINSKIY, S.K., inzh.; TRUSH, V.I., inzh.

Precast bridge supports with filler of concrete blocks.
Transp. stroi. 16 no.1:49-50 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

L 33146-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR6016238 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/E106/E106

35
33
3+1

AUTHOR: Adamesku, R. A.; Golubeva, O. A.; Los'yev, L. Ye.

TITLE: Coercive force of strongly deformed samples of silicon iron after annealing at 800 and 1100C

27 27

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11E822

REF SOURCE: Tr. Ural'skogo politekh. in-ta; sb. 144, 1965, 86-88

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic coercive force, silicon steel, recrystallization, annealing, metal rolling

ABSTRACT: Samples for the investigation were discs of 30 mm dia, cut from cold-rolled strips of Fe-Si (~3 wt.% Si) subjected to different deformations (80 - 96%). The rolling was carried out reversibly. The samples were annealed at 800 and 1100C for 4 hours. The rate of heating was 150 deg/hr, and the cooling was together with the oven. The coercive force H_c was determined by a ballistic method for magnetization of angles 0° - 180° in steps of 22.5°, reading from the direction of rolling after 800° annealing and along the transverse to the direction of rolling after 1100C annealing. After annealing at 1100C and 96% deformation, a decrease in the average value of H_c (0.38 Oe) was observed, compared with the H_c of samples subjected to annealing at 800C and the same deformation (0.75 Oe). A somewhat larger value of H_c after annealing at 1100C (0.62 Oe) compared with H_c of samples subjected to annealing at 800C (0.55 Oe) after 96% deformation, is obviously connected with the fact that

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L 33146-66
ACC NR: AR6016238

at a given degree of deformation the secondary recrystallization is strongly suppressed as a result of which a relatively shallow, comparatively homogeneous grain is formed. V. Olenicheva. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Transformer steel

Card 2/2

LOSZAK, B.O., inz.

"Auxiliary equipment in steam power plants" by Witold Szuman. Reviewed by B.O. Loszak. Gosp paliw 11 no.9:355-356 S '63.

LOTA M.
(1792)

Balneologickeho Ustavu Karlovy University. Kontrola stalosti skladby mineralnich vod-merenim-electricke vodivosti A new method of testing the composition of mineral waters by means of measuring their condictivity Vestnik 1948, 26/1-3 (18-35) Graphs 4 Tables 3 Illus. 1

The specific conductivity is measured on a platinum electrode of 1 sq. cm. connected to an electrode bridge with an optical indicator. The measuring voltage of 2 v. of sinus character is induced from an electric Philips oscillator. By using sinus frequency of 1000 cycles/sec. the polarization is eliminated. A series of experiments were performed with different sources of a bitter water. The results were treated statistically. They show that the measuring of density alone cannot characterize mineral water as far as its composition is concerned. However, the density together with the conductivity characterizes accurately the composition of the mineral water and, if a pH determination is added, the proportion of individual compounds is fairly well characterized. The measuring of these three values enables the determination of the constancy of composition of mineral water. With further improvement it might be possible to make the tests of these three values directly in the well without taking samples.

Raskova - Prague

SO: Excerpta Medica, Vol. 11, No. 4, Sect. 11, - April 1949

BOGUSZEWSKA, Maria; KRASKA, Tadeusz; KOBYLINSKI, Roman; LOTACH, Henryk

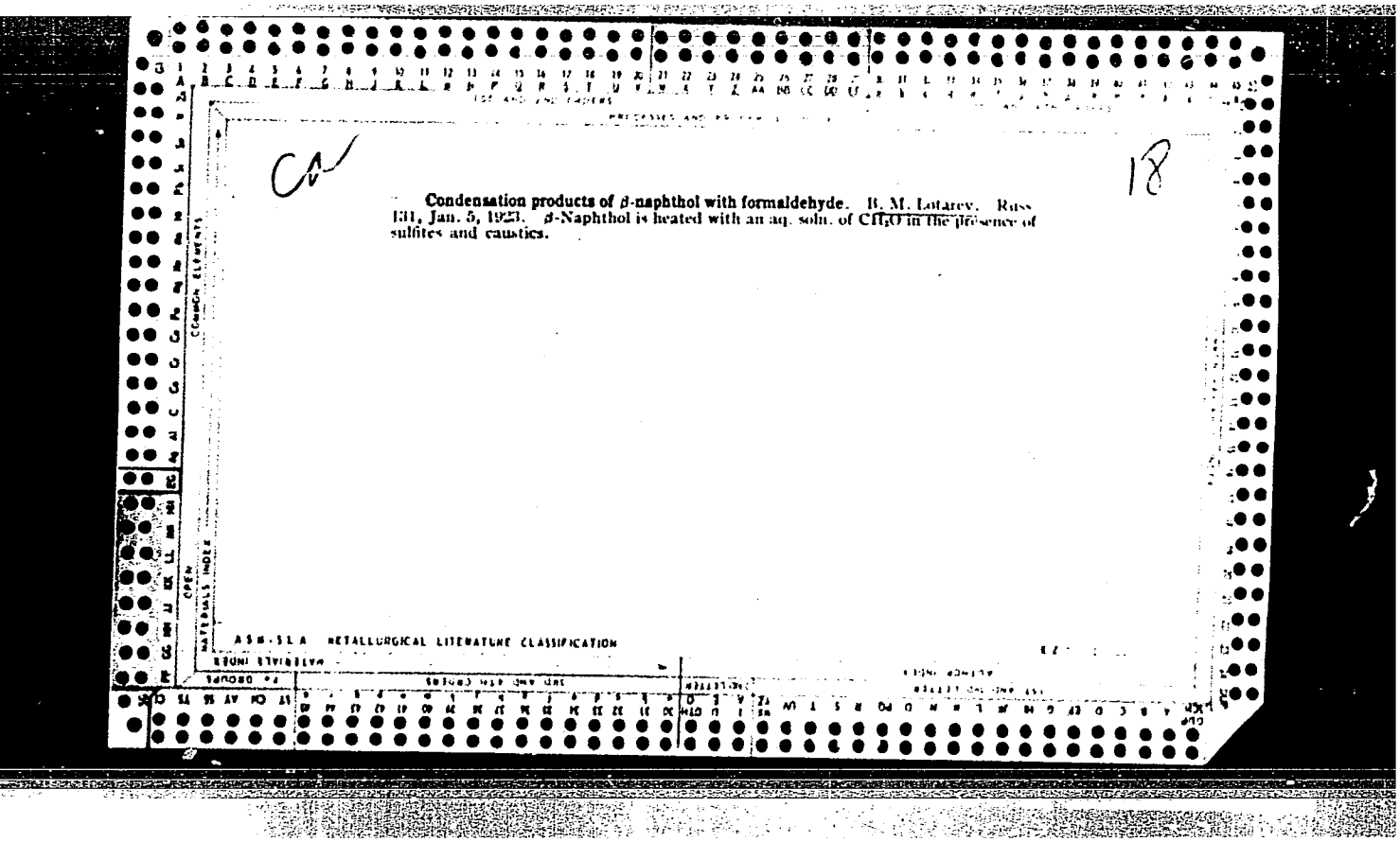
Studies on certain manifestations of head loss during physical effort in soldiers. Postery hig.med.dosw. 13 no.6:787-803 '59.

(EXERTION)
(BODY TEMPERATURE)
(MILITARY MEDICINE)

BOGUSZEWSKA, Maria; LOTACH, Henryk

Quantitative method for comparative studies on field and industrial clothing. Postepy hig. i med. dosw. 14 no.6:679-690 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Higieny Pracy A.M. w Warszawie i Wojskowego Instytutu Higieny i Epidemiologii w Warszawie.
(CLOTHING)

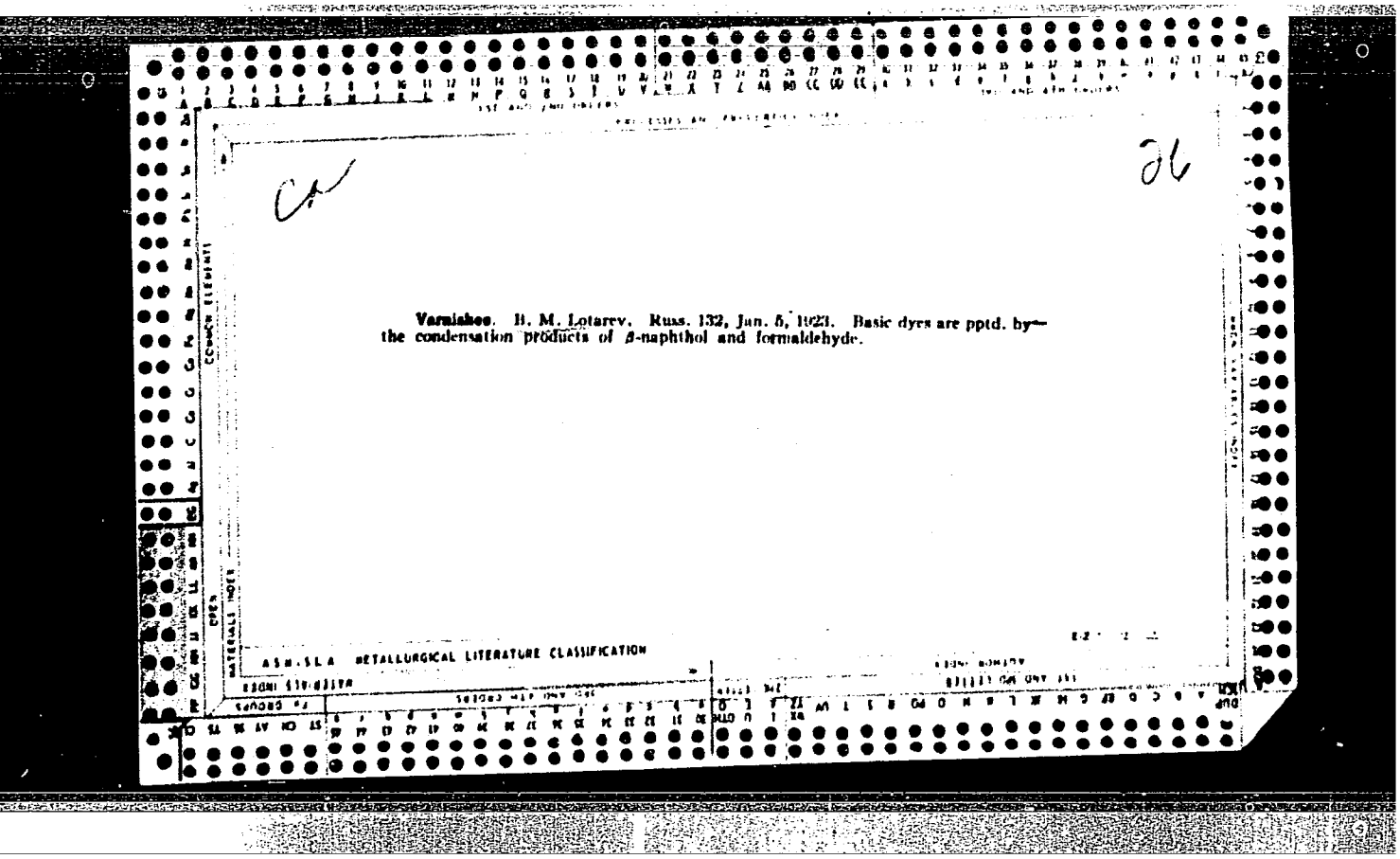


CA

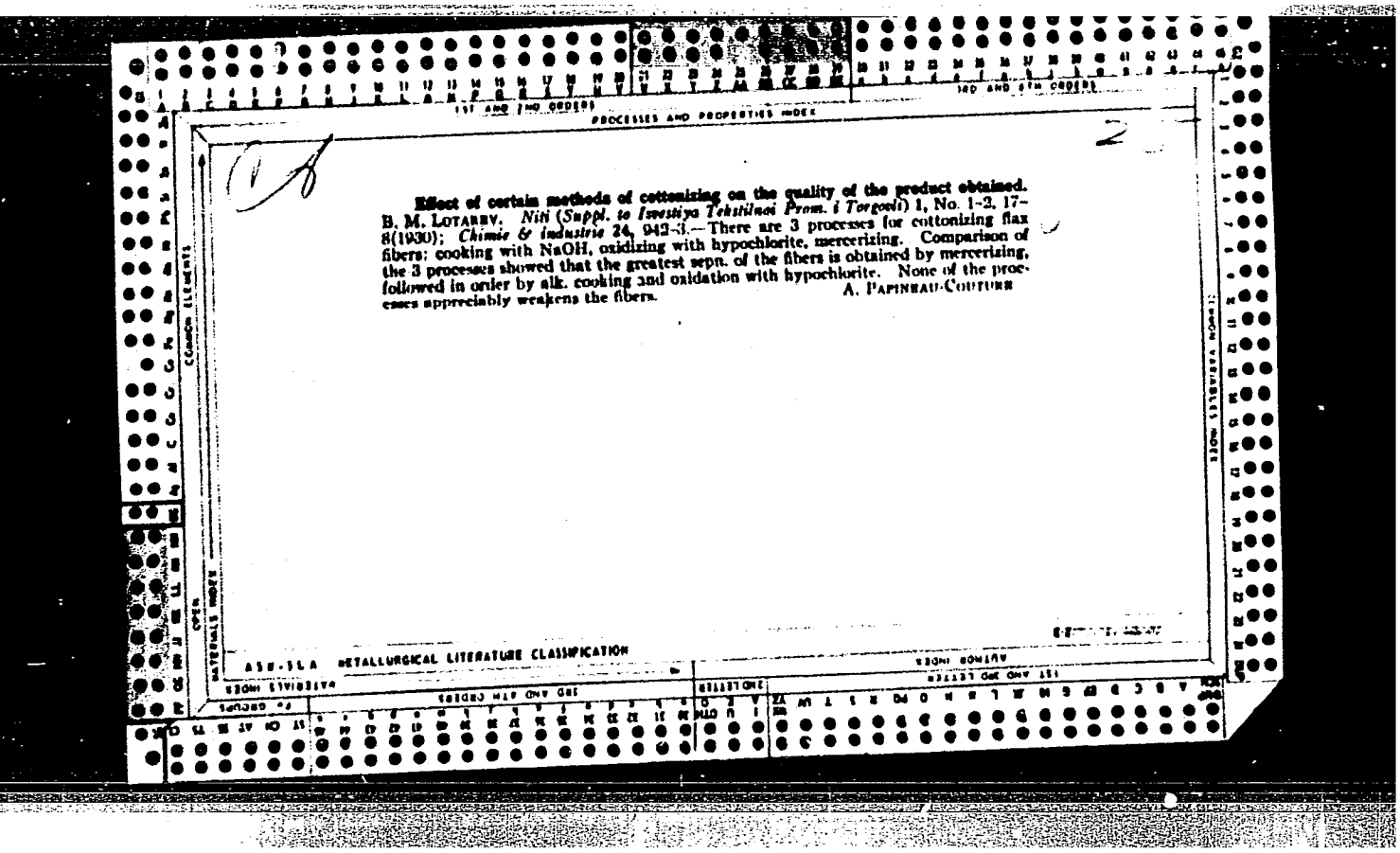
18

Condensation products of β-naphthol with formaldehyde. B. M. Lotarev. Russ 131, Jan. 5, 1923. β-Naphthol is heated with an aq. soln. of CH_2O in the presence of sulfites and caustics.

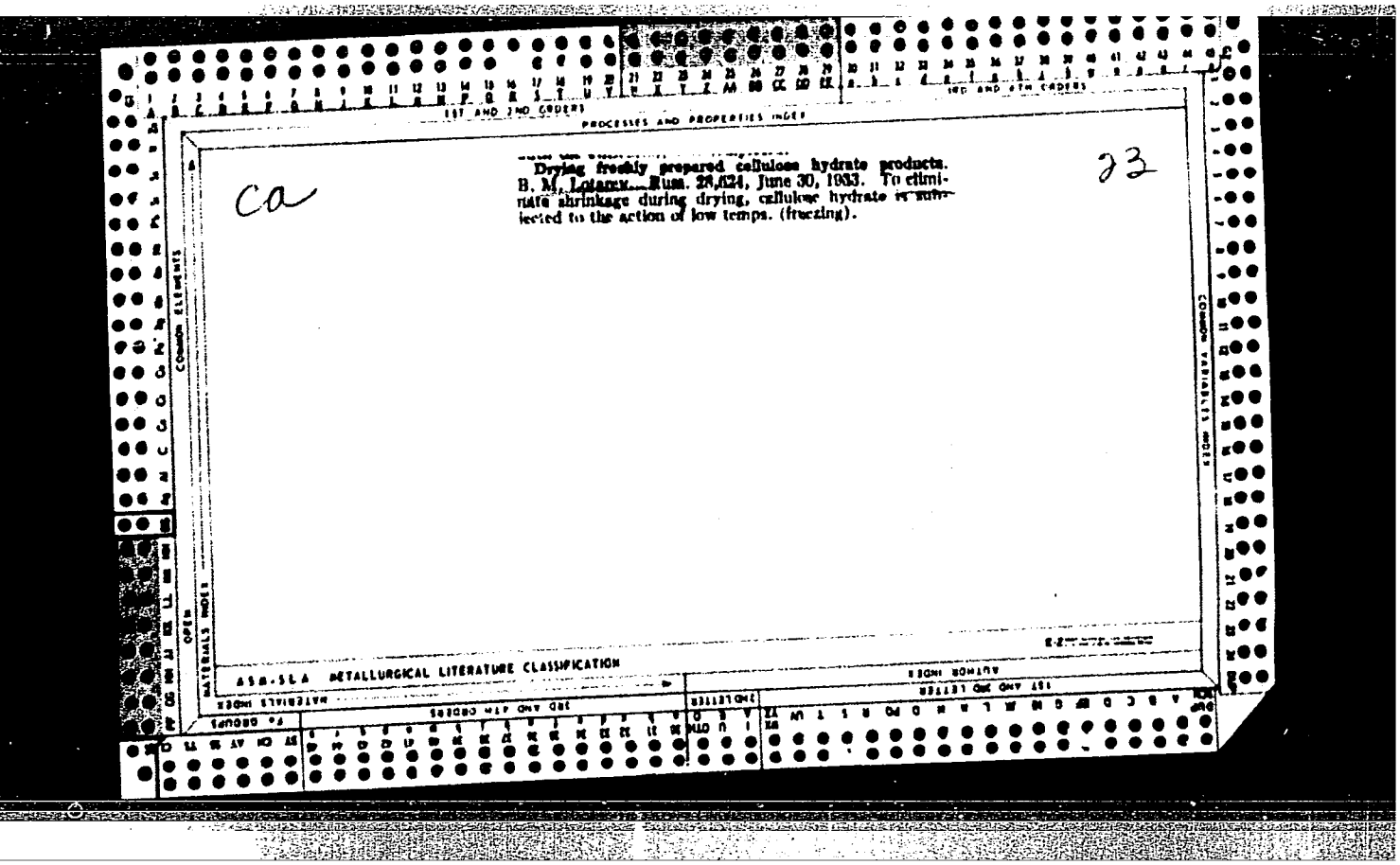
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

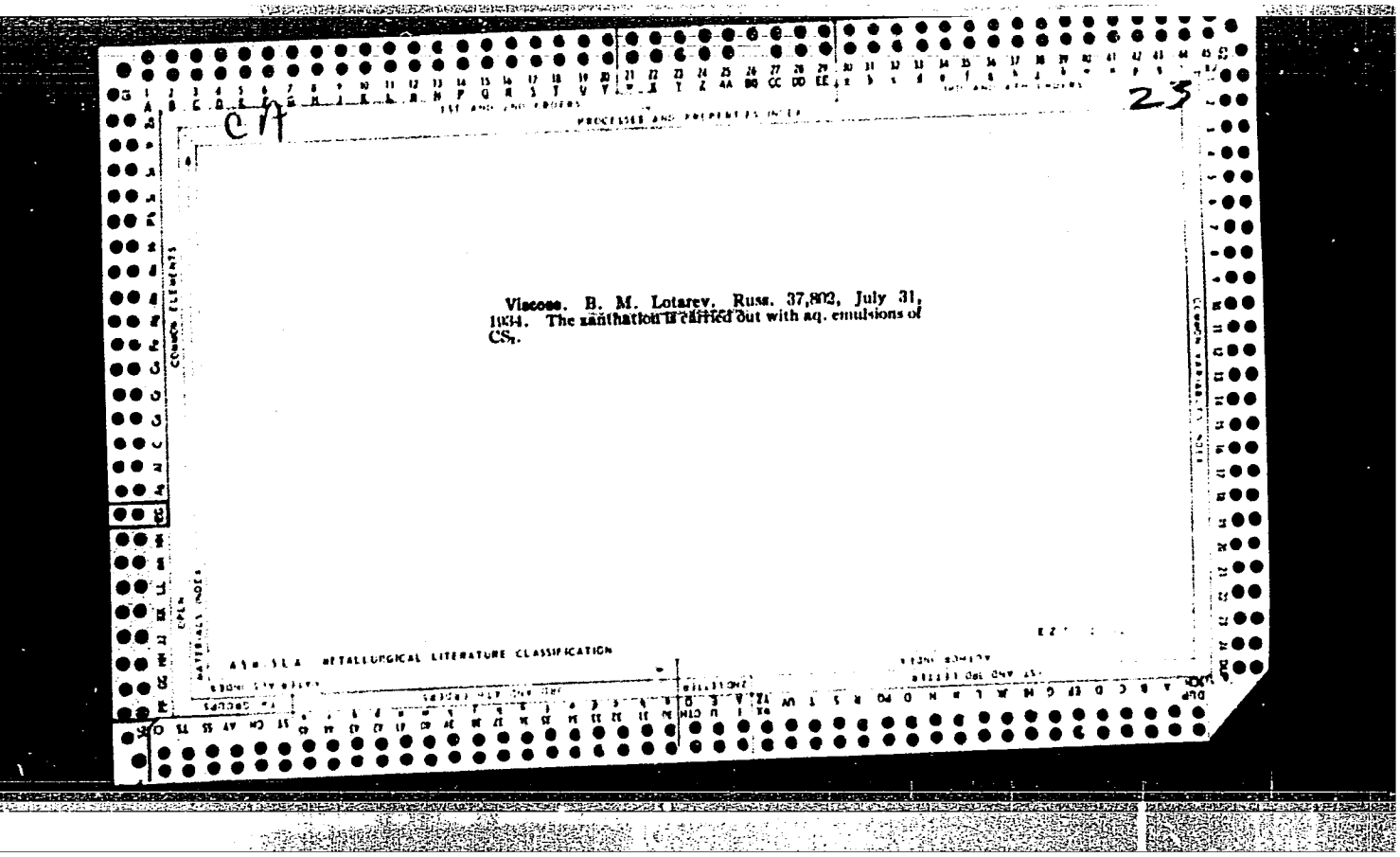


Varnishes. B. M. Lotarev. Russ. 132, Jun. 5, 1923. Basic dyes are pptd. by the condensation products of β-naphthol and formaldehyde.

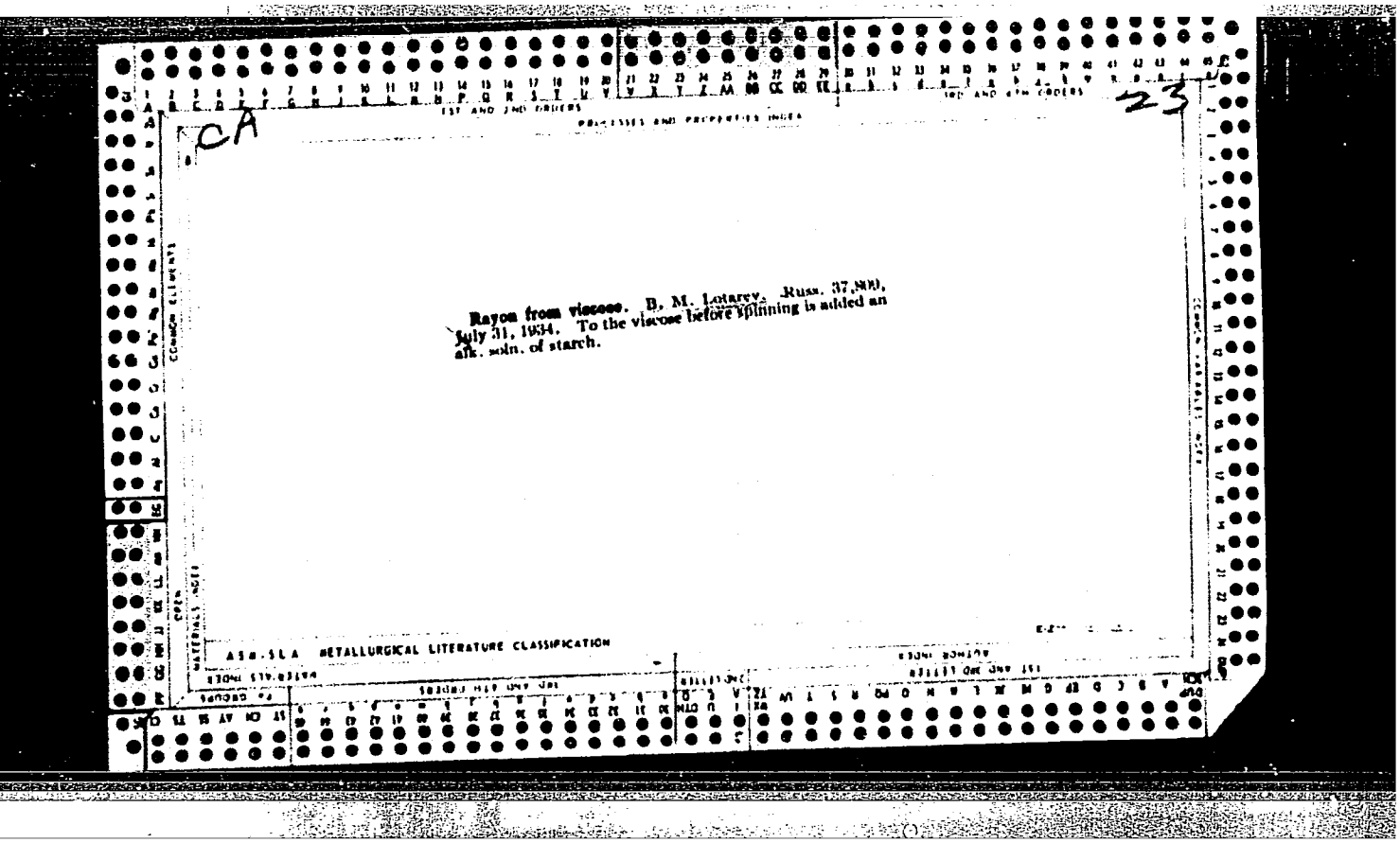


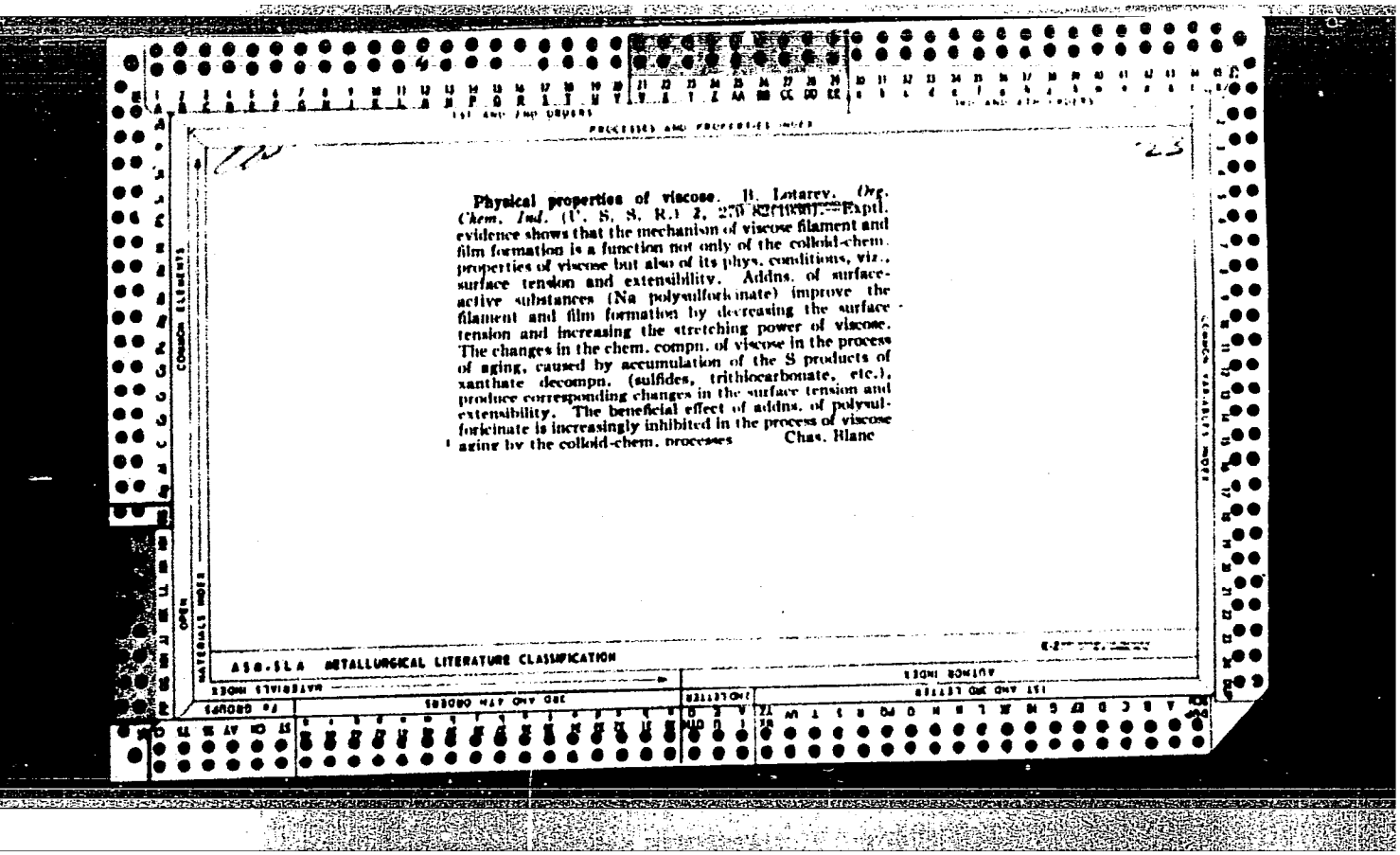
Effect of certain methods of cottonizing on the quality of the product obtained. B. M. LOTAREV. *Nити (Suppl. to Izvestiya Tekstilnoi Prom. i Torgovli)* 1, No. 1-2, 17-8(1930); *Chimie & industrie* 24, 942-3.—There are 3 processes for cottonizing flax fibers: cooking with NaOH, oxidizing with hypochlorite, mercerizing. Comparison of the 3 processes showed that the greatest sepn. of the fibers is obtained by mercerizing, followed in order by alk. cooking and oxidation with hypochlorite. None of the processes appreciably weakens the fibers. A. PAPINEAU-COUTURE



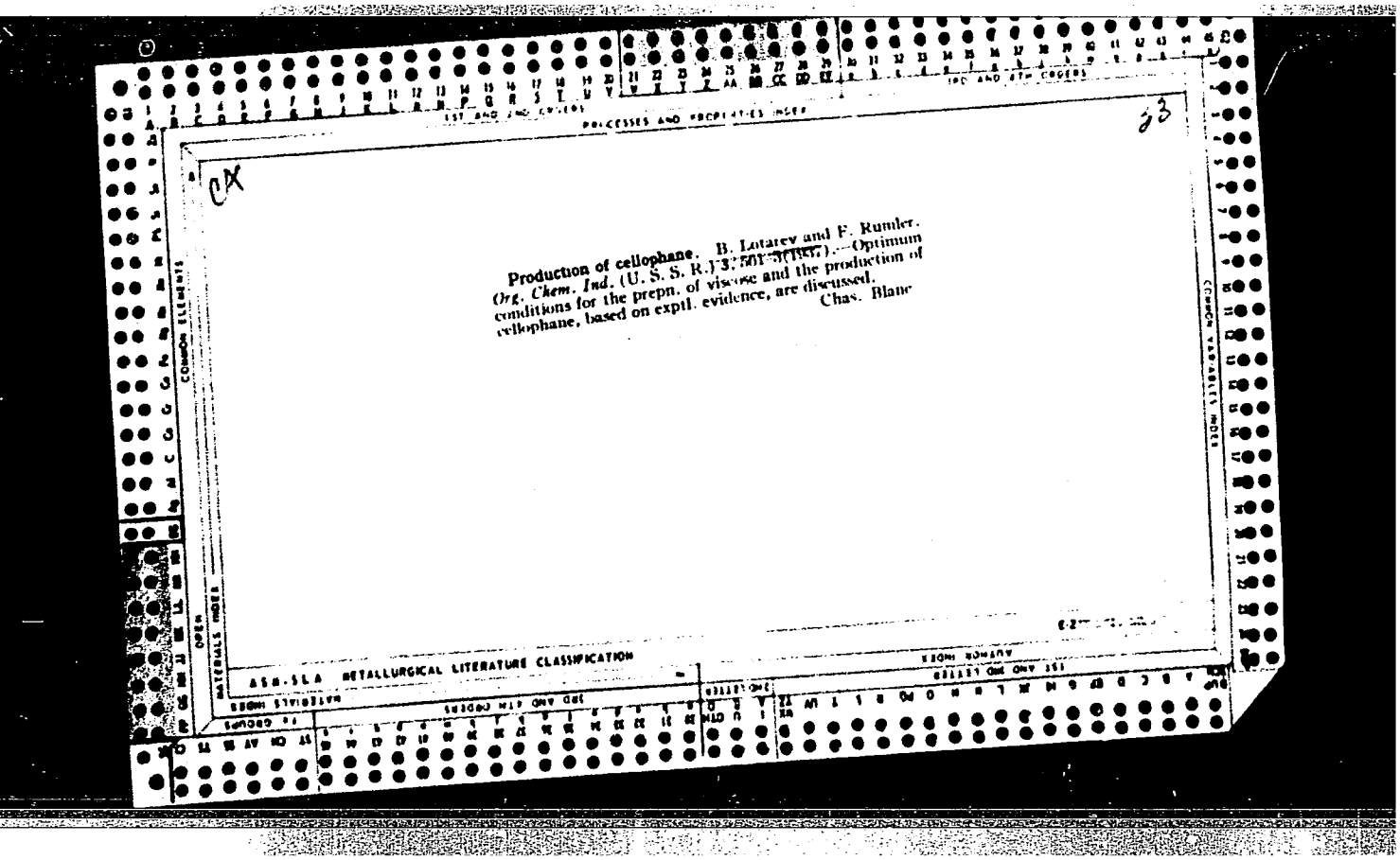


Viscose. B. M. Lotarev, Russ. 37,802, July 31, 1934. The xanthation is carried out with aq. emulsions of CS_2.





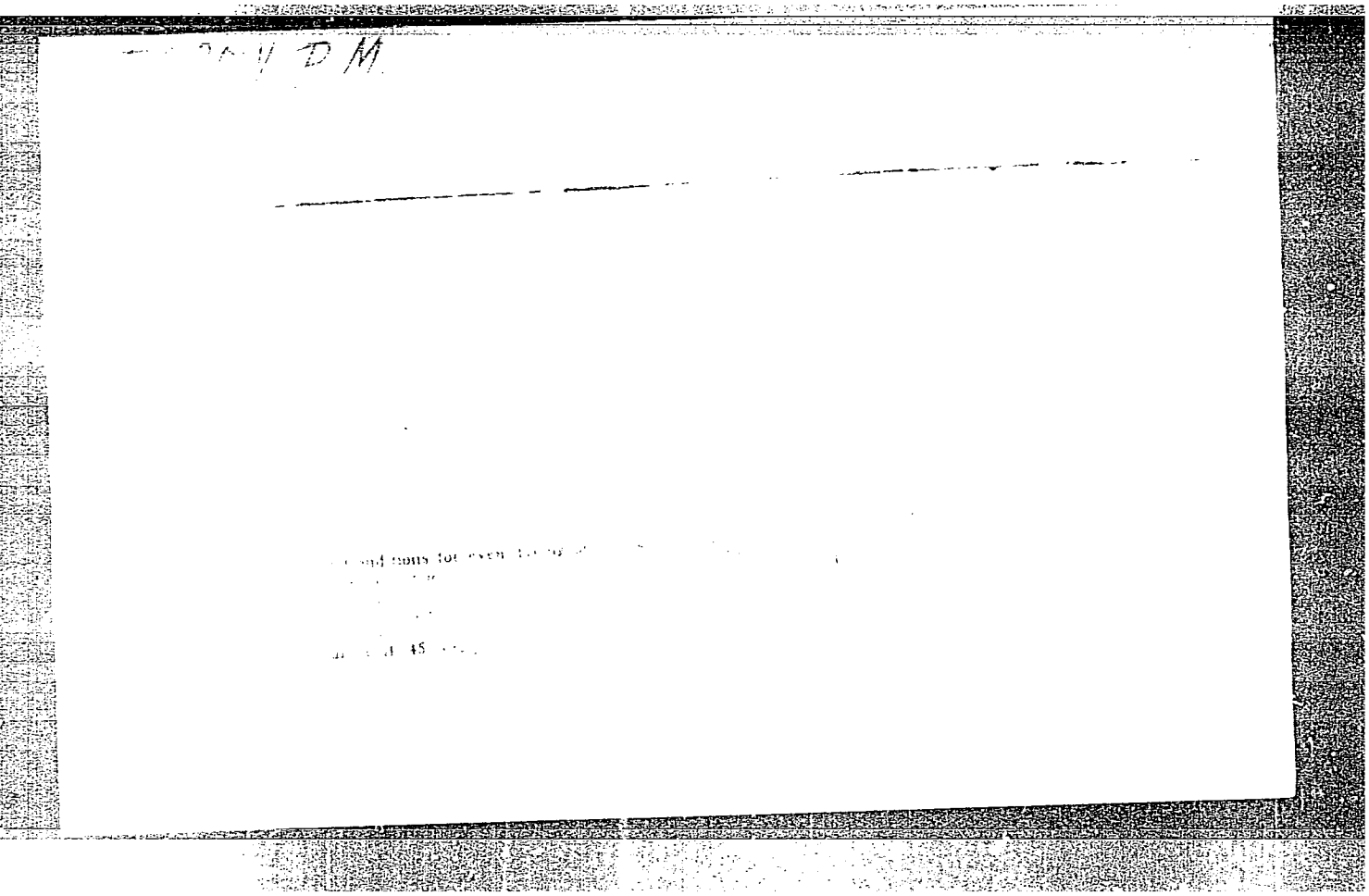
Physical properties of viscose. B. Lotarev. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 2, 270 [illegible]. Exptl. evidence shows that the mechanism of viscose filament and film formation is a function not only of the colloid-chem. properties of viscose but also of its phys. conditions, viz., surface tension and extensibility. Addns. of surface-active substances (Na polysulfofuelinate) improve the filament and film formation by decreasing the surface tension and increasing the stretching power of viscose. The changes in the chem. compn. of viscose in the process of aging, caused by accumulation of the S products of xanthate decompn. (sulfides, trithiocarbonate, etc.), produce corresponding changes in the surface tension and extensibility. The beneficial effect of addns. of polysulfofuelinate is increasingly inhibited in the process of viscose aging by the colloid-chem. processes Chas. Blanc



Production of cellophane. B. Lotarev and F. Rumler. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 3, 501-5 (1937).—Optimum conditions for the prepn. of viscose and the production of cellophane, based on exptl. evidence, are discussed.
Chas. Blanc

LOTAREV, B.M.; SEREBRYAKOVA, Z.G.

Composition for treating fibrous materials. Patent U.S.S.R. 77,102, Dec.31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.19:10240 '53)



MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; ALEKHIN, N.Ya.; KHURGINA, R.A.; LAVRUSHIN, F.I.; LOTAREV, B.M.; GINZBERG, M.A.

New method of producing viscose solutions with a single apparatus. (MLRA 10:6)
Tekst. prom. 17 no.5:11-14 My '57.
(Textile chemistry)

LOTAREV, B.M.; BORK, Z.V.

Preparation of viscose containing sodium zincate admixtures.
Khim.volok. no.1:27-29 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Viscose) (Sodium zincate)

LOTAREV, B.M.; BORK, Z.V.

Forming of alkali cellulose in pulp by the continuous method. Khim.volok no.6:40-42 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

ACCESSION NR: AP3000133 S/0062/63/000/005/0948/0950

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A.; Khayduk, Ionel; Khananashvili, L. M.; Lotarev, M. B.

TITLE: Synthesis of vinyl derivatives of cyclosilazanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 5, 1963, 948-950

TOPIC TAGS: silazanes, silanes, vinyl derivatives, coammonolysis

ABSTRACT: Trimethyltrivinylcyclotrisilazane and tetramethyltetravinylcyclotetrasilazane were obtained by reacting methylvinyldichlorosilane with gaseous ammonia in benzene. Coammonolysis of methylvinyldichlorosilane with dimethyldichlorosilane yielded two six-membered cyclic derivatives and one eight-membered cyclic derivative. Coammonolysis of methylvinyldichlorosilane with diethyldichlorosilane resulted in the formation of six-membered cyclic derivatives only. The seven synthesized compounds were identified by means of elemental analysis and through determination of molecular weights, molar refractive indices and infrared spectra. Physical constants of the seven compounds are summarized in a table. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3000133

SUBMITTED: 29Dec62 DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

LOTAREV, M.I., inzhener.

The IML-1 winch for pulling cables through steel pipes. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.150:20-23 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Electric cables)

LOTAREV, M.I.

AUTHOR: Vaynshteyn, S.E. (Engineer) & Lotarev, M.I. (Engineer). 94-2-10/27

TITLE: Hidden installation of wiring for electric lighting in ducts of structural elements (Skrytaya prokladka provodov elektroosveshcheniya v kanaloprovodakh stroitel'nykh elementov.)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol.13. No.2. pp.23-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present, large blocks and panels are widely used in the construction of dwelling houses, built to standard plans, but the plans have not rationalised the electric wiring systems. In flats, the projects provide for wiring in steel or glass conduit set in chasings which are then covered with plaster: alternatively, open wiring is used. However, wiring in ducts within the blocks and panels used for the structure would be preferable. Methods of making such ducts in foam concrete are described and illustrated in Figs. 1 & 2. A proposed method of wiring is illustrated schematically in Fig.3. Wiring in ducts has been insulated with P.V.C; natural rubber insulation is now also permitted. During construction the wiring is put in one storey at a time, immediately after fitting the blocks and panels. An estimate is given for the proposed method of wiring, which is claimed to be cheap. A factory in Pervoural'sk demonstrated the possibility of casting both large blocks and comparatively thin panels of foam concrete with internal spaces for electric wiring. There are 3 figures.

Card 1/2

94-2-10/27

Hidden installation of wiring for electric lighting in ducts of structural elements

ASSOCIATION: The Sverdlovsk Division of the State Designing Institute Tyazhpromelektroproyekt. (Sverdlovskoye Otdeleniye GPI)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Prefabricated buildings-Electric wiring 2. Electric cables-Installation 3. Electric cables-Applications

Card 2/2

LOTAREV, M.I.

VAYNSHTEYN, S.E., inzh. ; LOTAREV, M.I.

Installing electric wiring in wall block and panel channels.
Nov. tekh. i pered. op. v stroi. 20 no.2:19-21 F '58.
(MIRA 11:2)

(Electric wiring)
(Building blocks)

LOTAREV, N.I., red.; MUNITS, A.P., red.izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Production norms for planning and survey work paid for according to a piece-rate system] Normy vyrabotki na proektnye i izyskatel'skie raboty, oplachivaemye sdel'no. Pt.10. [Coal industry] Ugol'naia promyshlennost'. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam. 1958. 55 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.
(Russia--Industries) (Production standards)

BRATCHENKO, B.F., red.; ZABLODSKIY, G.P., red.; BARABANOV, F.A., red.; BABOKIN, I.A., red.; BARANOV, A.I., red.; VYSOTSKIY, P.I., red.; DRMMAYLO, P.G., red.; ZASADYCH, B.P., red.; ZVENIGORODSKIY, G.Z., red.; KAGAN, F.Ya., red.; LEVITSKIY, Ya.B., red.; LOTAREV, N.I., red.; MARCHENKO, M.G., red.; MITROFANOV, M.B., red.; PAKHALOK, I.F., red.; SHELKOV, A.A., red.; RYKOV, N.A., red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Safety rules for working in briquetting and preparation plants] Pravila bezopasnosti pri vedenii rabot na briketnykh i obogatitel'nykh fabrikakh. Izd.2. Obiazatel'ny dlia vsekh organizatsii i predpriiatii ugol'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 62 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru. (Coal preparation—Safety measures) (Briquets (Fuel))

LOTAREV, V.A.

Changes in the morphological forms of Babesiella bovis in the peripheral blood of cattle. Trudy Kar.fil.AN SSSR no.14:14-32 '59. (MIRA 15:12)

(Karelia--Babesiella) (Parasites--Cattle)

LOTAREV, V.I., slesar' (Voronezh); SUYATINOV, N.G. (Voronezh); ZAIONCHKOVSKIY, I.V. (Lyubertsy)

Efficiency suggestions made in the welding and assembly trust. Stroi. truboprov. 8 no.1:22-23 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Gas distribution--Equipment and supplies)

(N) L 13079-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/WB/WE

ACC NR: AP5028679 SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/65/000/011/0014/0015

AUTHOR: Yezova, L. K.; Lotareva, N. M. 30 B

ORG: Ishimbay Petroleum Refinery (Ishimbayskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod)

TITLE: Experience with the application of IKB-1 corrosion inhibitor

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 11, 1965, 14-15

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum refinery equipment, corrosion inhibitor/ IKB-1 corrosion inhibitor

ABSTRACT: At the Ishimbay Refinery, the batch-operated unit for the production of neutralized black contact media has been producing the IKB-1 corrosion inhibitor since 1963. The inhibitor is made from the kerosine-gas oil fraction of Arlan crude oil; its preparation is described. The use of IKB-1 in plant assemblies (AT-2, AT-3, thermal cracking units) for 1 1/2 years has yielded good results in protecting the condenser equipment from hydrogen sulfide corrosion. The effectiveness of the protection of the metal from corrosion is expressed in terms of the change in the weight of plates placed in the stream of benzene at the exit from the condensers, and in terms of the iron content of the waste waters from gas separators and reflux tanks. The total saving realized by using IKB-1 amounted to 44,400 rubles per year. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: //, 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 HW UDC: 620.197.3.001.4.004.14

LOTAREVA, O.B.

KOLOBNEV, I.F.; KRYMOV, V.V.; POLYANSKIY, A.P.; AL'TMAN, M.B., kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ZAKHAROVA, G.V., kand.tekhn.nau, retsenzent; TIKHOVA, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; ARBUZOV, B.A., inzh., retsenzent; ASTAULOV, V.S., inzh., retsenzent; BOYKOVA, L.T., inzh. retsenzent; KITARI-OGLU, G.S., inzh.retsenzenty; KRYSIN, B.T., inzh., retsenzent; LOTAREVA, O.B., inzh., retsenzent; SMIRNOVA, T.I., inzh., retsenzent; KHODOROVSKIY, G.L., inzh., retsenznet; RUBTSOV, N.N.,prof. doktor tekhn.nauk,red.; KOLOBNEV, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk., red. SIROTIN, A.I., inzh. red.izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Founder's handbook; shape founding with aluminum and magnesium alloys] Spravochnik liteishchika; fasonnoe lit'e iz aliuminevykh i magnievykh splavov. Pod obshchei red. N.N.Rubtsova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 482 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Founding) (Aluminum--Metallurgy)
(Magnesium--Metallurgy)

S/724/61/000/000/005/020

AUTHORS: Al'tman, M.B., Lotareva, O.B., Postnikov, N.S., Spiridonova, S.B.

TITLE: The cast Aluminum alloy ВАЛ 4 [VAL4] (ВЛ15 [VL15]).

SOURCE: Liteynyye alyuminiyevyye splavy; svoystva, tekhnologiya plavki, lit'ya i termicheskoy obrabotki. Sbornik statey. Ed. by I.N. Fridlyander and M.B. Al'tman. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, 43-51.

TEXT: The paper describes a new alloy of the system Al-Mg-Zn, developed by I.F. Kolobnev, M.B. Al'tman, and O.B. Lotareva to achieve better strength characteristics than those of the similar alloy A612F described in the ALCOA Aluminum Handbook, 1957. The technological properties of the new alloy permit its application over a wide range of casting dimensions and configurations. The alloy excels in the stability of its mechanical properties across the cross-section of a thick casting. The alloy machines and polishes well and is readily welded and brazed, all of which makes it suitable for complex parts of electrical and radio equipment. The step-by-step development of the alloy is described, leading up to the final composition of the alloy: 3.5-4.25% Zn, 1.5-2% Mg, 0.2-0.5% Mn, 0.1-0.2% Ti, the remainder Al. The alloy is essentially an Al-$Al_2Mg_3Zn_3$ alloy. The phase diagram of this type of alloy is examined to obtain guidance for a suitable heat treatment.

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A two-stage heating procedure prior to quench, comprising a heating to 475°C for 2 hrs and 580° for 3 hrs was selected, except that thin-walled parts, free of any local thickenings, can be heated directly to 580° for 5 hrs. Parts are then quenched and are maintained at 120° for 8 hrs to achieve a further strengthening. Air-cooling from 580° was also tested. The microstructure of the cast alloy consists of solid-solution grains, along the boundaries of which small quantities of $MgZn_2$ and impurities appear. After heat treatment, a $MgZn_2$ phase is no longer observed, and the amount of T phase is significantly reduced. Corrosion tests showed a corrosion resistance of the VAL4 alloy close to that of the AL2 and AL13 alloys, and, hence, far exceeding that of the ordinary cast alloys which contain Cu. The hermeticity of VAL4 is not outstandingly good; leakage began at 60- to 80-atm pressure, thus placing the VAL4 alloy into the same category as the AL7 and AL8 alloys. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 4 references (2 Russian-language Soviet and 2 English-language: Metallurgia, v.51, no.306, 1955, and the ALCOA Aluminum Handbook, 1957).

S/724/61/000/000/007/020

AUTHORS: Lotareva, O.B., Stromskaya, N.P., Loktionova, L.I.

TITLE: The influence of natural and artificially accelerated aging on the mechanical properties of parts and specimens made of AA8 (AL8) alloy.

SOURCE: Liteynyye alyuminyevyye splavy; svoystva, tekhnologiya plavki, lit'ya i termicheskoy obrabotki. Sbornik statey. Ed. by I.N. Fridlyander and M.B. Al'tman. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, 66-69.

TEXT: This paper reports experimental laboratory tests which were designed to obtain the highest possible strength and elongation characteristics in AL8 alloy following a quench intended to transfer and fix the Mg_5Al_8 phase, little soluble at room temperature (T), into the solid solution (SS) of the alloy. The resulting supersaturated SS, in the Al-Mg system of the alloy, is metastable and, therefore, tends to revert to its stable state. The specific objective of the present investigation is a determination of the effect of the Zn in an AL8 alloy on the mechanical properties of the alloy after natural and artificially accelerated aging. The natural aging was studied on AL8 parts quenched under production conditions and stored at room T. The longest storage time was 40 months. The variation of the mechanical properties of the parts is graphed versus storage time. The tests show that the natural aging of the AL8 alloy following quench increases the tensile strength and the

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elongation, especially during the initial aging period (up to 15 months). The properties of parts aged up to 40 months remain better than those of parts that were not subjected to natural aging. Artificially accelerated aging was performed on AL8 alloy and on an alloy containing 11% Mg, 0.8% Zn, 0.15% Be, 0.20% Ti, the remainder Al. Three-hr aging was performed at 100, 115, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300°C. Tabulated test data show that artificially accelerated 3-hr aging at 100° and room-T storage for 8 months improves the mechanical properties of the AL8 alloy to a significantly higher value than those obtained immediately after quench. The general level of the mechanical properties of the alloy of the Al-Mg-Zn system with Be and Ti is significantly higher than that of the AL8 alloy. Artificially accelerated aging at 100, 125, and 150° (3 hrs in each instance), followed by 1.5 yrs room-T storage, affords retention of the elongation of the quenched Al-Mg-Zn alloy at a level 50-60% of the initial value of that characteristic following quench, whereas naturally aged alloy, after 1.5 yrs, exhibits a reduction in the elongation to appx. one-third that value. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 1 Russian-language Soviet reference. The participation of G. K. Karelov in the work is acknowledged.

S/724/61/000/000/008/020

AUTHORS: Glazunov, S.G., Lotareva, O.B.

TITLE: The effect of high temperatures on the properties of AA8 (AL8) alloy parts.

SOURCE: Liteynyye alyuminiyevyye splavy; svoystva, tekhnologiya plavki, lit'ya i termicheskoy obrabotki. Sbornik statey. Ed. by I.N. Fridlyander and M.B. Al'tman. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, 70-74.

TEXT: The paper reports the results of an experimental investigation of possible heat-treatment procedures of AL8 alloy and the problem of the instability of the quenched AL8 alloy upon exposure to temperatures above 100°C. Much is to be gained by a suitable heat treatment of the cast alloy which, after casting alone, has a tensile strength of 15-17 kg/mm^2 and an elongation of 0-1%, whereas, after tempering at 430°, holding for 10-20 hrs, and water cooling, the tensile strength increases to 28-35 kg/mm^2 and the elongation to 9-20%. It is theorized that a brittle phase, β (Al_8Mg_5) or, possibly, Mg_2Al_3, to which the brittleness of the cast state is attributed, is transferred into the solid solution during the tempering heating, and the brittle network on the grain boundaries, disappears, so that the alloy attains the structure of the solid solution (SS), except for a sparsely

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encountered Mg_2Si phase, which is regarded as an impurity. In view of the instability of the improved SS, however, the tempered AL8 alloy suffers from the ready precipitation of the quenched solid solution and a sharp deterioration of its mechanical properties. In particular, the loss in ductility occurring thereby is so great that the alloy becomes totally unsuitable for its ordinary applications (use in stressed parts exposed to the action of impacts). Therefore, any heating of the quenched alloys above 100°C is completely inadmissible. For example, a 5-hr heating to 125°C results in a small increase in the tensile strength, an appreciable increase in the hardness (some 10%), and an appreciable drop in the elongation (from 20-14%). At yet higher temperatures (150-225°), the mechanical properties are severely impaired and approach the properties of the non-heat-treated alloy. The precipitation of the solid solution can be distinctly observed on microsections (at magnifications of the order of 1,500x) after 30 min heating at 180° (several microphotographs are shown). There are 7 figures only; no references.

S/724/61/000/000/019/020

AUTHORS: Lotareva, O.B., Postnikov, N.S., Loktionova, L.I.

TITLE: The properties of Al alloys cast by various casting methods.

SOURCE: Liteynyye alyuminiyevyye splavy; svoystva, tekhnologiya plavki, lit'ya i termicheskoy obrabotki. Sbornik statey. Ed. by I.N. Fridlyander and M.B. Al'tman. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, 157-170.

TEXT: The paper describes an experimental investigation of the effects of various types of casting techniques on the standard USSR Al alloys АЛ (AL) -2, -3, -4, -5, -7, -8, and -9, cast in ethylsilicate molds, by the lost-wax process, and in shell molds, and of the new alloys AL19 and AL21 cast according to new methods. It is found that the standard alloys all satisfy the requirements of the All-Union Standard (GOST) 2685-53, regardless of the casting method. The use of the lost-wax method was limited to small parts and to rods with a cross-shaped cross-section. A broad range of mold temperatures (T) from 20 to 350°C was tested, and the tensile strength and elongation of the resulting specimens were measured in the standard heat-treated state of each alloy. A mold T of up to 300° was found to have but little influence on the mechanical properties of the alloys investigated. At higher mold T a loss in mechanical properties is found. A comparison of the

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fluidity of the alloys in pouring into shell molds and ethylsilicate molds showed a fluidity somewhat greater than when pouring was done into sand molds. Typical comparison of the length of spirals cast for the AL7 alloy: 575 mm in a shell mold, against 508 mm in a sand mold. The mechanical properties of specimens 5-mm in diameter made of AL9 alloy cast into gypsum molds do not differ from the properties of the same alloy when cast into a sand mold. In 8-mm and 12-mm diam specimens some small impairment in mechanical properties is observed. A 10-15% impairment in mechanical properties is noted in alloys AL19 and AL21 cast into gypsum molds. It was also noted that any heating of the gypsum molds impairs the mechanical properties of 8-mm-diam and, even more appreciably, of 12-mm-diam specimens made of the latter 2 alloys, whereas the properties of 5-mm-diam specimens is not affected thereby. The fluidity (and, therefore, pourability) of the AL9, AL19, and AL21 alloys in pouring into either cold or heated gypsum molds exceeds that observed in pouring into sand molds by several times. For example, the length of an AL9 spiral cast in a gypsum at 20°C is 1,500 mm, as against 550 mm in a sand mold. The same ratio of appx. 3:1 prevails in the other 2 alloys, also. A time-and-temperature study was made of the heat-absorption capabilities of the various molds, and it was found that the heat is taken from the casting most rapidly by the ethylsilicate mold, then by the shell mold, and lastly by the gypsum mold. This is interpreted as an explanation of the relatively low mechanical

properties of castings made in gypsum molds and the practically identical properties obtained in castings made in a sand mold, a shell mold, and an ethylsilicate mold. There are 6 figures, 7 tables, and 4 references (3 Russian-language Soviet and 1 English-language group: Brown, H., Foundry, Jan. 1950, 74; Light Metals, Nov. 1952, 365; Foundry, Sep. 1956, 104). The participation of V. G. Baradan'yants in the present project, and his development of the method for making the various types of molds, is acknowledged.

AL'TMAN, M.B.; LOTAREVA, O.B.; POSTNIKOV, N.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: SPIRIDONOVA, S.B.; LOKTIONOVA, L.I.

High-strength BAL2 alloy. Alium. splavy no.1:5-13 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

L 40374-66 ETI/EWP(t)/ETT(m) IJP(c) JH/JD/WB/JT

ACC NR: AP6025629 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0080/0080

INVENTOR: Al'tman, M. B.; Ambartsumyan, S. M.; Kolobnev, I. F.; Lotareva, O. B.; Loktionova, L. I.; Spiridonova, S. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Cast aluminum-base alloy. Class 40, No. 183398

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 80

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, cast alloy, zinc containing alloy, magnesium containing alloy, manganese containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, iron containing alloy, beryllium containing alloy, stress corrosion, corrosion resistant metal

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a cast aluminum-base alloy containing zinc, magnesium, manganese and titanium. In order to reduce susceptibility to stress corrosion while retaining high mechanical properties, the content of alloying elements should be kept within the following limits in %: zinc 3.5—5.5, magnesium 1.2—2.2, manganese 0.2—0.7, titanium 0.05—0.25, chromium 0.1—0.6, iron 1.0—1.6, and beryllium 0.01—0.5. The alloy may also contain silver, niobium, cobalt, nickel, molybdenum, boron, tungsten, and rare-earth metals in an amount up to 1.5%. [DV]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Jun64/ ATD PRESS: 5053

Card 1/1 MLP UDC: 669.715'5'721'74

LOTAREVA, V. I.

Analytical Abst.
Vol. 1 No. 1
Jan. 1954
Inorganic Analysis

22. **Concentration method in determination of traces of copper in salts of iron.** V. I. Tchuiko and V. I. Lotareva (*Ukr. J. Chem.*, 1951, 16, 812–816).—In the presence of Cu^{++} as microcomponent and Fe^{++} as macrocomponent, concentration can be carried out by means of partial precipitation of iron in the form of sulphide.

Determination of copper with sodium diethyldithiocarbamate by measuring the yellow-brown colour of the copper complex is described. The metals interfering are Ni, Co, and Bi, all of which form intense colorations with the reagent, while Cd, Hg, Ag and Pb, were found to give slight colorations. To minimise the interference of these metals, Cu, which was extracted with CCl_4, was transferred into the water layer by means of KCN, and the cyanide complex was destroyed by means of $KBrO_3$; Cu was then determined colorimetrically. Quantities of 5 to 10 μg Cu^{++} in presence of 10 μg Fe^{++}, 20 μg Bi^{+++}, 5 μg Cd^{++} and 10 μg Ni^{++} have been determined in one sample. If quantities of Fe^{+++} are present, Cu is separated in form of the carbamate, and extracted with CCl_4 from ammoniacal citric acid solution and with KCN from Bi and other elements not forming complexes. To separate Cu from Co and Ni, dimethylglyoxime was introduced before the extraction. Co forms a complex that is unaffected by carbon tetrachloride, whereas the Ni ppt. can be filtered off. Extracted iron was removed by oxidation with Br water; up to 2·5 per. cent. of Fe was permissible.

To determine completion of passage of Cu into the water layer, the CCl_4 layer is separated and some sodium diethyldithiocarbamate is added to the water solution; the CCl_4 extraction is then repeated. Also Cu is transferred into water solution with KCN. To the combined water extracts a small excess of HCl is added and the solution is evaporated almost to dryness after

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Tchùilko V. T. (2)

addition of $KBrO_3$. The remainder is then dissolved in water and added to a solution of sodium diethyldithiocarbamate and alkali; the coloration is compared with a standard. The method is accurate in presence of Cu up to 4×10^{-4} per cent.

E. PREMUZIC

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LOTAREVA, V.I.; CHUYKO, V.T.

Concentration of iron traces from solutions of nickel, cobalt, and zinc salts by a partial precipitation of macrocomponents. Trudy LTI no.48:119-123 '58. (MIRA 15:4)
(Iron--Analysis) (Salts)

LOTAREVA, V.I.

5(2) SOV/156-59-1-21/54
AUTHORS: Babkin, M. P., Gol'tsman, I. B., Volokhovets, A. L., Lotareva, V. I.

TITLE: Solubility of the Oxalates of Calcium, Strontium, Barium, Iron, Cobalt, Nickel, Manganese, Zinc, Cadmium, and Lead in Aqueous Solutions of Acetic Acid (Rastvorimost' oksalatov kal'tsiya, stronttsiya, bariya, zheleza, kobal'ta, nikelya, margantsa, tsinka, kadmiya i svintsa v vodnykh rastvorakh uksusnoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 89-91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Where it is known in analytical chemistry to precipitate metals as oxalates there have been no numerical data on the solubility of oxalates in acetic acid although an addition of acetic acid is recommended for some precipitations of oxalate in analytical textbooks. For this reason the salts $CaC_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$, $SrC_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$, $BaC_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$, $MnC_2O_4 \cdot 2.5H_2O$, $ZnC_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, $FeC_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, $CoC_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, $NiC_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, $CdC_2O_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ and PbC_2O_4 have been kept in acetic acid of various concentrations

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Solubility of the Oxalates of Calcium, Strontium, Barium, Iron, Cobalt, Nickel, Manganese, Zinc, Cadmium, and Lead in Aqueous Solutions of Acetic Acid

at room temperature for four days and then at 25° for four hours, whereafter the undissolved oxalate was removed by filtration and the oxalate contained in the acetic acid solution acidified with sulfuric acid was titrated with potassium permanganate. The solubility values are given in the table and lie between $0.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mole/l (for lead) and $43.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mole/l for barium. The solubility increases initially with an increase in the concentration of the acid and reaches its maximum for Ca and Pb at 1-2 ml/l, for Sr, Ba, Cd at 2ml/l, for Fe, Co, Zn at 1 ml/l and for Ni and Mn at 0.6 ml/l, whereafter it decreases slowly (Diagram, Fig 1). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 13 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Donetskogo industrial'nogo instituta (Chair of Analytical Chemistry of the Donets Institute of Industry)

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1958

BABKIN, M.P.; LOTAREVA, V.I.

Volumetric determination of gamma quantities of mercury in salts. Ukr.khim.zhur. 27 no.6:811-813 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Donetskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra analiticheskoy i organicheskoy khimii.
(Mercury--Analysis)
(Salts)

LOTAREVA, V.I.

Rapid titrimetric method for determining mercury in ores and cinders of the mercury industry. Zav. lab. 29 no.9:1049-1050 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Donetskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

LOTAREVA, V.I.

Rapid method for determining small amounts of copper and mercury by anodic amperometric titration with sodium diethyldithiocarbamate. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.2:184-188 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Donetskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

LOTAREVA, V.I.

Rapid method for the determination of sliver by anodic amperometric titration with sodium diethyldithiocarbamate in an ammonia medium. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.8:790-792 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Donetskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

LOTAREYCHIK, S. M.

79-2-29/58

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, O. F.; Poray-Koshits, B. A.; Krylova, M. I.; Lotareychik, S. M.

TITLE: Synthesis of Benzimidazole Compounds Containing Bis-(Beta-Ethyl Chloride)-Amino Group (Sintez benzimidazol'nykh soyedineniy soderzhashchikh bis-(beta-khloretil)-aminogruppu).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, vol 27, No 2, pp. 411-414 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Investigation was made to determine the physiological activity of substances in which the bis-(beta-ethyl chloride)-amino group is bound with the benzimidazole grouping. It was established that the phsiological activity of such compounds depends to a large extent upon the nature of the radicals in the compounds. 2-bis-(beta-ethyl chloride)-aminomethyl-benzimidazole and 1-beta-ethyl chloride-2-bis(beta-ethyl chloride)-aminomethylbenzimidazole respectively were synthesized from 2-bis-(beta-oxethyl)-aminomethylbenzimidazole and 1-beta-oxethyl-2-bis-(beta-oxethyl)-aminomethylbenzimidazole during reaction with thionyl chloride. It is explained that the latter two compounds can be derived as a result of condensation of diethanolamine with 2-chloromethylbenzimidazole and 1-beta-oxethyl-2-chloromethylbenzimidazole. The condensation of 2-

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79-2-29/58

Synthesis of Benzimidazole Compounds Containing Bis-(Beta-Ethyl Chloride)-Amino Group.

chloromethylbenzimidazole with diethanolamine was realized in an acetone medium in presence of sodium acetate or by heating the 2-chloromethylbenzimidazole in a surplus of diethanolamine.

No references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

LOTARTSEV, V.P.

Automation of drainage systems. Put' i put. khoz. 9 no.9:18-19 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Direktor kar'yeroupravleniya shchebenochnogo zavoda g. Kryukovna-Dnepre.

L 01914-67 T RO/JK

ACC NR: AP6035160 (A) SOURCE CODE: PO/0081/65/019/002/0224/0225

JEZYNA, Czeslaw; KARWOWSKA, Krystyna; LOTECKA, Krystyna; SZPAKOWICZ, Teresa and TOMASZKO, Helena; Clinic of Infectious Diseases of Academy of Medicine (Klinika Chorob Zakaznych AM) and Regional Sanitation and Epidemiology Station (Wojewodzka Stacja Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna), Bialystok

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"Causative Agents and Clinical Patterns of Bacterial Food Poisoning."

Warsaw, Przeglad Epidemiologiczny, Vol 19, No 2, 1965; pp 224-225.

Abstract: Data on 217 patients with food poisoning treated 1961 to 1963; ages were 10 to 70, mostly 21-40 (114 persons). Ice cream was responsible in 10, canned or prepared fish in 24, mushrooms in 24. Of 217 fecal specimens tested bacteriologically, 20 were positive; of 110 gastric contents specimens, 42 were positive. The most frequent bacteria involved were Staphylococcus aureus (18 cases), Escherichia coli in 20, Streptococcus hemolyticus 9, Salmonella typhimurium in 7. Presented at the 3rd Scientific Assembly of Polish Epidemiologists and Infectologists, Krakow, 5-6 Oct 64.

Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, bacteriology, bacterial disease, digestive system disease

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

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0921 1550

LOTH, E.

Considering the guiding principles of construction of an automobile with a large loading capacity and a high compression engine. p. 45.

TECHNIKA MOTORYZACYJNA, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1954, Poland.

SO: East European Accessions List, Lib. of Cong., Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956.

B-4

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 1, 1959, No. 271

AUTHOR : Loth, E.
INST. :
TITLE : Traces of Ontogenetic Development in the Anatomy of Man

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. antropol., 1957, 23, No 2, 318-368

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

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